North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. NO. 76.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six monthso and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance,

W. H. H. TUCKER,
R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 23d of May, a negro man, PEYTON, aged twenty-two years. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about six feet one or two inches high, and weighs from one hundred and eighty to ninety pounds; he has fine white teeth a little swollen beneath the eyes from physical cause, and has a large sore on one of his wrists. When he left home he carried off one of Allen's Revolving Pistols. The last time heard from, he was making his way towards the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road. He has also been seen about Poplar Spring meeting house, and Thos. Alston's plantation, near the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail within the State. WILLIAM JEFFREYS, Sr.

Rockrest, Franklin, June 30, 1851. 72—to.

Register insert four times and forward account to this office.

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C, the undersigned, as commissioners, will let out to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson*, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELIJAH THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

June 16, 1851. 873—td.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of August next, for the building of a New Brick Jail at Williamston in Martin County, two Stories high, 36 feet long by 24 wide, to be completed on or before the 1st of September, 1852, according to a plan and specifications similar to the general plan of the new Jail in Wayne County, to be exhibited at W. J. Ellison's Office in said Town.

W. J. ELLISON,
ASA BIGGS,
WM. SLADE, } *Com'rs.*

Williamston, June 20, 1851. 68—td.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P., Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851.

N. B. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy. 65—tf

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve fortwelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and sists are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.

☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City, D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400.	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE
In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N. R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half yrice.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of thirty thousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at the Session of 1848-'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company." Persons bidding will endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State Stocks." DANIEL W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1851. 67—td.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently. SAM'L. H. MARK'S,

Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va.

June 21, 1851. 67—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Third Annual Fair of the
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Teols.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings, 6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do. 26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups, A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons. Forks and Knives for table use, A large assortment of Razors and Knives, Plated Castors and Candlesticks, Plated Waiters and Baskets, Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30, Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps, Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes, Money Purses and Pocket Books, Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts, Revolving Pistols, best quality, Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders. Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. e are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watc and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their pur.ty, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Sugg,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

BE it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will ece ve as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg *Until the 1st of July.*

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 1851. 45—4.

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London s ze Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of July ensuing.

It is very desirable that pupils who expect to enter the College should be present at the opening of the session.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Oxford, June 23, 1851. 68—4t.

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

BABBIT'S Soap, Pewder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas.

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Chene Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ¼ hose, Merino ¼ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 28, 1851 24—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

GERMAN STUDENT LIFE.

As you walk the streets of a German university town you cannot fail to remark the groups of students, distinguished by their picturesque dress and black port-folios from all around them. Most of them wear the sign of their respective "chores" or college societies—a small colored cap, yellow, green, white, or red and silver, according as the wearer is a "Swabian," "Vandal," "Frussian," or "Westphalian's chore brother"—the quarter from which he comes, however, by no means determining his college associations. Indeed the Berlin and other Prussian students at Heidelburg not unfrequently are members of the Swabian and Westphalian "chores." You must notice, also, that upon very many faces there are one or more scars that rather injure the expression of a set of ucommonly handsome countenances. And if you ask the cause, you are told that these are the trophies won in the duelling room. When you are further informed that the authorities have no control over the students, (who are answerable to their own faculty alone,) and that from one to three or four duels occur daily, you can hardly help regarding a German university as a very turbulent and lawless place. So much for "first impressions." But go with me to view the actual combat before your judgment is pronounced. Through the kindness of an acquaintance I was enabled to be present at the meeting of two rather noted combatants, which took place as usual in the hall of a little secluded inn, opposite Heidelburg.

The introduction was hardly necessary—you have only to be known as a stranger, to come and go freely. When we entered, the anti-room was occupied by the parties to the first duel, and their seconds and assistants, who were *dressing* their principals. Others were lounging about, smoking and handling the weapons, laughing and chatting as if it were no very serious affair. I saw the whole process of robing. The right arm was first enveloped in bandages of silk, then a stuffed sleeve drawn over it, so as to cover it entirely, and at the same time to encumber the arm so much that the duellist must support it upon the shoulder of a friend, who stood by him for the purpose. Then a padded leather breast guard fastening behind, covered him from knees to throat; a cravat of silk like a small bolster in thickness guarded the throat; he drew on a thick stuffed glove, like a boxing glove, but with long stuffed wristlets; donned a cap, also stuffed, and with a long leather visor that shielded his face, was pronounced ready, and led to his place on one side of the larger hall. By one side stood his second, similarly guarded but in a less degree, and on the other the arms supporter. The "schlagers," a pointless double-edged sword, with a basket hilt, very lithe and flexible blade, and a length of about two and one half feet, was given to each of the principals and to each second, and every thing was prepared.

No combat may last more than fifteen minutes, exclusive of pauses for rest, and the umpire stood with watch in hand and gave the word, "Fertig," (ready) "Los!" (go.) All four advanced to meet each other, holding their weapons 'en garde, the hilt elevated and the point downwards, and the seconds, who are to parry and not strike, keeping close behind their principles. They were soon met, when a blow was struck, both seconds interposed their blades, cried "Halt!" and all four marched back again. This was repeated again and again until the time was up, and then the two heroes were unpacked and—"satisfied." By this you see there are two men to guard, and but one to strike, each blow—and nothing but the end of the nose, the tips of the ears, and a small portion of each cheek, can possibly be hit; every where else a sword-proof armor defends them. But one blow is allowed, and no feint is permissible; indeed, the swords can scarcely cross before the word is given to stop, and the swords of the seconds interposed. They run no possible risk except of an ugly scar, and of that not much. I saw two duels fought, in which neither was touched, though the second pair fought with much spirit, and one of them was left-handed—a fact which gave him no little advantage. The principal damage was done to the weapons, two or three of which were snapped in the course of the fight.

Regarded as duels, the student combats are absurd; they are nothing more than a sword exercise, attended with the risk of an uncomfortable and disfiguring scratch. They certainly offend against any moral law no more than a foot-ball match; and though forbidden by the university statutes, they are perfectly notorious, and never interfered with. You may see in the print shop windows a large lithograph, representing a student duel, with all the figures and likenesses (and very good ones,) and to make assurance doubly sure, the autograph fac similie of each is beneath the print.

Any other combat is extremely rare, and only occurs when some serious quarrel is the couse. Within two days, however, the first meeting for "mortal quarrel," for a year past, has taken place. The parties fought with sabres, and undefended by armor. Otherwise the same regulations as to time and the interposition of the seconds were observed. One of the principals was severely if not fatally wounded by a cut over the head, and now lies in great danger. The other fled immediately, beyond the British frontier. Another such will not probably occur for two or three years, and duels with the pistol are almost unheard of. So that, as you may see—the student's life is a far more peaceble one than "first impressions" would lead one to suppose. [*Heidelburg Correspondence of the New Bedford Mercury.*

PROPRIETY OF SPEECH. 1. You should be quite as anxious to talk with propiety as you are to think, work, sing, paint or write according to the most correct rules.

2. Always select words calculated to convey an exact impression of your meaning.

3. Let your articulation be easy, clear, correct in accent, and suited in tone and emphasis to your discourse.

4. Avoid a muttering, mouthing, stuttering, droning, guttural, nasal, or lisping pronunciation.

5. Let your speech be neither too loud nor too low; but adjusted to the ear of your companion. Try to prevent the necessity of any person crying "what?" "what?"

6. Avoid a loquacious propensity; you should never occupy more than your share of the time, or more than is agreeable to others.

7. Beware of such vulgar interpolations as "you know," "You see," "I'll tell you wot."

8. Learn when to use and when to omit the aspirate *h*. This is an indispensable mark of a good education.

9. Pay a strict regard to the rules of a grammar even in private conversation. If you do not understand these rules, learn them, whatever be your age or station.

10. Though you should always speak pleasantly, do dot mix your conversation with loud bursts of laughter.

11. Never indulge in uncommon words, or in Latin and French phrases, but choose the best understood terms to express your meaning.

12. Above all, let your conversation be intellectual, grateful, chaste, discreet, edifying and profitable.

EFFECT OF WRITERS SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO ARTICLES FOR NEWSPAPERS. The correspondent at Paris of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* makes the following remarks in a letter descriptive of French newspaper literature:

"The effect of the law requiring each newspaper writer to sign his articles has not been what was predicted by the press. No bad consequence has followed. Greater decency of tone has been introduced, and the political articles are prepared with still greater care. The necessity each journal is now under to publish the names of men of character and ability among its editors, and the unwillingness of such men to expose themselves to danger by imprudent articles, or to discredit by fales ones, have certainly contributed to the elevation of the press. Several men of talent, heretofore hid in the obscurity of the columns of large journals, have established their reputations on solid bases. There is also more liberty of remark allowed to individuals; being personally responsible for ther articles, they enjoy the liberty of saying what they think in their own way, without regard to the political direction the proprieters wish to give the journal.

Each of the principal papers has from twelve to fifteen editors, among whom the different departments of labor are distributed. *La Presse* employs as regular editors fifteen of the ablest writers of the capital. These meet at a certain hour of the day, in order to hear such articles as are considered important, and discuss the line of policy to be pursued in regard to subjects of interest."

We cannot practice deceit without that deliberation of purpose which constitutes the very essence of vice.

CATCHING BULLETS IN THE MOUTH. There is a man now living in East Dixfield, Oxford county, Me., who actually caught in his mouth a ball discharged from a musket. He was at the battle of Bridgewater, in the war of 1812, and while biting off the end of a cartridge, for the purpose of loading his gun, was struck by a ball, which entered the left side of his face, knock out eight of his teeth, cut off the end of his tongue, and passed into his throat. He raised it, went to the hospital, staid out the remainder of his enlistment, and returned home with the bullet in his pocket. *Exchange Paper.*

We can relate an incident even more strange than this. At the siege of Monterey in 1846, and while Gen. Worth's troops were advancing to storm the small fort known as La Soldada, a man named Walters, an excellent soldier belonging to Capt. Ben. McCulloch's Rangers, caught a large grape shot directly in his mouth. It was fully the size of an hen's egg, was rough, uneven in shape, and in its course completely carried out the four upper front teeth of the ranger and part of the jaw, cut off the four lower teeth as with a chisel, split his tongue in twain, carried away his palate, went through to the back of his head, and striking a tendon glanced down and lodged under the skin on the shoulder blade, where it was extracted by a surgeon and safely placed in the pocket of Walter's for future reference.

No man thought the wounded ranger could live—he could swallow neither food nor water. We saw him two nights afterwards, in a room in the Bishop's Palace which had been converted into a hospital, sitting bolt upright among the wounded and dying, for the nature of his terrible hurt was such that he could not lie down without suffocating. His face was swollen to more than twice its ordinary size, he was speechless of course, his wants were only made known by means of a piece of broken slate and pencil, and he was slowly applying a wet sponge to his mouth, endeavoring to extract moisture which might quench the fever and intolerable thirst under which he was suffering. By his side lay young Thomas, of Maryland, a member of the same company, who was now dying. Wounded men, struck that afternoon in Worth's advance upon the Grand Plaza, were constantly being brought in, the surgeons were amputating and dressing the hurts of the crippled soldiers by a pale and sickly candle light, and the groans of those in grievous pain added new horror to a scene which was at best frightful. We recollect perfectly well a poor fellow, struck in both legs by a grape shot while advancing up one of the streets. He was begging lustily, after one of his legs had been amputated, that the other might be spared him on which to hobble through the world. Poor Thomas, as gallant a spirit as ever lived, finally breathed his last. We brought Waters a fresh cup of water, with which to moisten his wounds, and then left the room to catch an hour's sleep; but the recollections of that terrible night will not soon be effaced from our memory.

* * * * * * *

The above incidents occurred on the night of the 23d and morning of the 24th September, 1846. During the early part of the month of February following, while passing into the old St. Charles in this city, we were accosted with a strange voice by a fine looking man, who seemed extremely glad to see us, although he had a most singular and unaccountable mode of expressing himself. We recollected the eye as one we had been familiar with, but the lower features of the face, although in no way disfigured, for the life of us we could not make out.

"Why, don't you know me?" in a mumbling, half indistinct and forced manner said the man, still shaking our hand vigorously; "I'm Walters."

And Walters it was, in reality, looking as well and as healthy as ever, and without showing the least outward sign that he had ever caught a grape shot in his mouth. A luxuriant growth of mustachios completely covered his upper lip, and concealed any scar the iron missile might have made; an imperial on his under lip hid any appearance of a wound at that point; and with the exception of his speech there was nothing to show that he had ever received the slightest injury about the face. His tongue, which was terribly shattered, was still partially benumbed, rendering articulation both difficult and tiresome; but he assured us he was every day gaining more and more the use of it, and in his own words he was soon to be "just as good as new."

It is needless to say that we were truly rejoiced to see him—to meet one we had never expected to encounter again in such excellent plight. Any one who could have seen him sitting in that apartment of the Bishop's Palace, his face swollen, and with a gravity of countenance which would have been ludicrous even to the causing of laughter had it not been for his own precarious situation and the heart-rending scenes around, would have been equally as much astonished and rejoiced as we were, on again so unexpectedly beholding him. *N. O. Picayune.*

A NORTHERN MAN WITH THE RIGHT SORT OF UNION PRINCIPLES. The oration of R. F. Stockton, Esq., U. S. Senator elect from New Jersey, at Elizabethtown, on the 4th of July, which we have laid before our readers, is a sample of the true spirit which, boldly expressed and maintained in the North, will quiet the South and preserve the Union. Few men in his position—a Senator from a non-slaveholding State—a Democrat from a State nearly equally balanced in party politics—would have the moral courage to take the manly, just and patriotic ground which he assumes in defence of the Constitution and of State Rights. His sentiments and his language are commanding, to allay the Demon of Discord which threatens our peace and our prosperity as a people that ought to be united, not only by the bands of compact, but by the ties of affection and by the trusts of mutual confidence. Less than a stand like this, however, could not be looked for from a man like the new Senator from New Jersey; a man of the best revolutionary stock of the Jersey Blues; born of the purest patriotism, that which looks to a country and a constitution, not to a section or a party. Bred and trained up a hero, under the eyes and commands of heroes, on the quarter decks of our Decaturs and Hulls; a boy whose gallantry, not content with the glories of the naval achievment in which he shared during the last war, went beyond the return of peace and taught British officers in the Mediterranean, by his single devotion and daring, to respect "Yankees" every where and at all times; whose chivalry caused an order of the British Admiralty to its officers not to meet their Brother Jonathans on the field of "honor;" a man whose love of our navy prompted him to devote the energies of an active mind and the purse of a large private fortune to its improvement; an officer who (as we are informed) has never drawn the first dollar for his pay in the service; a man, who in the war with Mexico, not finding an enemy's ships on the high seas, and, inpatient of Pacific blockade, drilled sailors and marines into soldiers in the land service, commanded a General and a Colonel in the field, fought the battle and won the victory of San Gabriel, and reclaimed a most important conquest which had been lost. A man who refused the Secretaryship of the Navy Department so long as there was service for him on board ship, and who has retired from the ship, only in "piping times" of general peace, to aid in the rescue of the country by his voice and his councils and his votes, from the right quarter, at the opportune moment, in the highest places of civil service. Such men, in issues like the present, are more precious to the nation than fine gold. They are beacon lights and guardians, to whom a grateful people will look, and whom the wise and the good will heed and approve.

Richmond Enquirer.

Col. RUFFIN and the Democrats are called "Secessionists" by the Whig editors and leaders in this District, because they believe that a State has *the right* to secede for adequate cause. Let us see how the same method of argumentation will affect Mr. Stanly. He believes that Congress possesses *the right* to pass the Wilmot Proviso; he is therefore a Wilmot Proviso-*ist*. He holds that Congress possesses *the right* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; he is therefore an Abolition-*ist* so far as the District is concerned. Mr. Stanly disavows that he is in favor of exercising either of these rights, and his friends will deny that he is either a Provisoist or an Abolitionist; yet there is just as good reason for applying both names to him as that of "Secessionist" to Col. Ruffin. How do Mr. Stanly's friends like the parallel? *Goldsb. Pat. and Rep.*

Never look for trouble. Few people have occasion to do that. Yet many people are such misers of misery, that they can never be content with what they have, but have a melancholy pleasure in looking forward to "a *worse* time coming." The true philosophy of life is to look at our pleasures with a magnifying glass, and at grief with an inverted telescope.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The most fantastic phenomena of the times, are the clashings of Whig theories of finance with the actual results of the commerce of the country. Every body remembers Mr. Abbott Lawrence's celebrated letter of prophesies to Mr. William Rives in 1846; his prediction of the inundation of the country with foreign goods, in consequence of the tariff act of that year, the inadequacy of the national revenues notwithstanding: and the universal ruin that was to overspread the land. Foreign goods in immense quantities have come into the country, it is true: but only in payment for unprecedentedly large exports of agricultural produce that we have sent abroad. We have purchased immensely, because we have sold more than it had ever entered the head of Mr. Lawrence that we could do. The commerce of the country has been more than doubled. Unprecedented activity and energy have been thereby imparted to every branch of business, and instead of universal ruin resulting from the tariff of 1846, the country has attained a prosperity which is alike the world's wonder and our own amazement.

Mr. Webster calculated the cost of the Mexican war while it was in progress: and set it down at a half million a minute, or five hundred millions a week, or some other incredible sum which we do not now recollect. The reports of the Departments show it to have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of one hundred millions from the beginning to the end of the war. Mr. Webster declared also, upon official documents before him at the time of speaking, that the territories proposed to be taken from Mexico as indemnity for the war, *were not worth one dollar.* During but the last six months, we have received from California alone, a *portion* of those territories, upwards of *twenty millions* of dollars. Mr. Webster was out in his calculations on that point of statistics, in a per centage, we suppose about equal to the British debt,—say *four thousand millions per cent*,—an inconceivable and hopeless amount.

Shortly after the passage of the tariff act of 1846, and the Sub-Treasury Bill, a statement went the rounds of the Whig press, proving the utter impossibility of executing the two laws at the same time. It set down the moneys that would be paid in New York at some twenty-five millions, and professed to demonstrate the utter impossibility of counting out that much gold and silver in the time required in transactions between importers and the Custom House. The customs annually received at New York reach now nearly forty millions of dollars, every cent of which is paid down in specie: and yet nothing is heard of those prodigious difficulties which were to overtake the money-changers.

The passage of the act of 1846 was followed by large exports of provision stuffs to Europe. The Democratic party pointed to these immense sales of American produce as chiefly the result of the establishment of the free trade policy. The idea was ridiculed by the other party, and the heavy exportations that were making at the time were pronounced to be the mere temporary result of famine and failures of crops in Europe. So it was in some degree; but how stands the case during the last four years? The tables show a gradual augmentation of our foreign exports, those of the present fiscal year, when no famine is pretended to prevail in Europe, being as great in the aggregate as the immense exports of the great famine year itself. The exports of wheat and flour, for example, have been as follows during the four past years, ending the 30th June:

	Bush. Wheat.	Bbls. Flour.
1848,	215,139	155,224
1849,	956,419	726,979
1850,	430,329	307,867
1851,	914,176	1,018,672

The protectionists are driven to the wall on every question they have raised. They hunt diligently for commercial ruin in the country, but find none. It comes not at their call. The business of the country continues provokingly prosperous. It will not respect their past predictions. It seems to take special pleasure in falsifying even the most trifling of their prophesies. For instance, Mr. Meredith, the Taylor Secretary of Treasury at the time, in his report of 1849, "estimated a deficit on the 1st July next (1850) of $6,828,121, and on the 1st July, 1851, of $10,-517,092—making in the whole, an estimated *deficit* of $16,375,214 to be provided for, arising from expenses of the war and treaty with Mexico." And Congress, acting upon his prediction, went so far, we believe, as to pass a law authorizing a loan to meet the expected *deficit*. What was the fact ascertained at the arrival of these periods? Mr. Corwin's report of last December announced that on the 1st July, 1850, there was a *balance* in the Treasury of $6,601,544—instead of Mr. Meredith's *deficit* of $6,-828,121; making a difference, against that officer, of *thirteen millions and a half!*—and the Treasurer's statement of the 5th of this month, just published, shows that a *balance* remained in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1851, of $11,953,640 12, instead of Mr. Meredith's *deficit* of $10,547,092, making another difference against that officer of *twenty-two millions and a half!* So far from Mr. Meredith's new sixteen million loan being necessary to be made, there are funds enough in hand to redeem prior debts of the government, and the Department has advertised accordingly. It is just that Mr. Walker's estimate for the 1st July, 1850, should be menttoned in this connection as illustrating the difference between the profound financier and the mere political sophist. Mr. Walker, in his annual report of December, 1848, estimated that a *balance* would be in the treasury on the 1st July, 1850, of $5,040,542; Mr. Meredith, as we have already said, a year afterwards, and a year nearer the period, estimated a *deficit* at that date of $6,-828,121. The arrival of the period found a *balance* of $6,604,544, substantially verifying Mr. Walker, and completely stultifying the Philadelphia lawyer.

The revenues from customs for the fiscal year just expired, amount to about $49,000,000, and the importations of the country to about $200,000,000 in value. During the past six months, about twenty millions of specie have been shipped abroad, whereat the Whig press find fresh source of alarm. These facts are heralded as the most convincing and appalling proof of approaching commercial destruction. To the advocate of free trade, and to every one who will exercise his reason for one moment, they furnish another most gratifying proof of the increasing wealth and multiplying resources of our country. The exports of specie from this country during 1850, were very inconsiderable, while a perpetual flood was coming in upon us from California. Since January last the amount received from that quarter has been, in round numbers, twenty millions of dollars. What amount of specie came to us during the year 1850 in the pockets of emigrants, is not necessary to be stated; but during the past six months, 100,000 of those people have landed at New York alone, whom the brokers there estimate to have brought along with them at least $150 each, or $15,000,000 in the aggregate during the six months just passed. The Custom-house tables exhibit an importation of specie besides of $2,000,000. Thus, at least thirty-seven millions of specie have come into the country since the first of January, while only twenty millions have gone abroad. The banking returns of recent publication exhibit the remarkable fact that these institutions now hold an amount of specie some twenty-five per cent. greater that at any former period. These institutions have as much of specie as they desire to keep idle in their vaults. Their paper circulation has increased in the same ratio. During the last twelve months, the specie of the banks of the Union increased from $45,379,345 to $53,671,133, that is to say $8,291,788. In the same period their paper circulation increased from $131,366,526 to $155,058,881, that is to say $23,692,055.

The mints of the government coined in 1850, $33,-231,971, of which $3,271,783 went into bank vaults, leaving $29,990,185 as the amount which went into general circulation as a part of the permanent currency of the country. This latter sum together with the $23,692,055, which has been added to the paper circulation, make an increase of fifty-three millions and a half in the national currency in the last 12 months. Currency is a commodity that is not consumed. When its channels become full, the surplus becomes useless and flows off to where it will be of use. Is it strange, therefore, that after the twenty-three millions of increase in the paper circulation, and the twenty-nine millions in 1850 and thirty-seven millions in the first half of 1851, of increase in the specie of the country already mentioned, twenty millions of the latter should be found leaving the country? So far from its being a source of alarm, it indicates the fact that, henceforward, *specie will be one of the staple exports of the country.*

Much religion but no goodness. Which means much profession and no practice—much form and no faith—many good words and no good works. Such is the "religion" of the hypocrite—not that of the Saviour.

From the New Orleans Courier.

THE UNION PARTY.

Parties spring in all free countries from political necessity, or they would not exist. If necessary, it is because some one or more political principles or projects are in dispute. They must be based upon this to have anything more than a transient existence. In this country there are but two, there never can be, while the present constitution endures, but two great parties. Minor divisions are mere modifications or fractions of these that merge into one or the other, from time to time, according to their respective affinities. These two parties are separated on many questions of constitutional construction, and on almost every question of policy, by broad and enduring lines of demarcation. Portions of them sometimes coalesce, for a sectional or selfish purpose, but always at the expense of character, with a loss of integrity; and a sense of shame, as well as a never ceasing incompatibility, dissolves the copartnership, and they return, sooner or later, to their old organizations.

Hence it is that, though the names of parties in the United States have changed several times, and we have had seceding factions professing to be independent, yet there never have been, and there probably never can, be but two grand divisions. Any attempt to project a third party will never reach beyond the dignity of an intrigue; a circumscribed struggle such as we now see going on in Mississippi and Georgia, but which the nation will never tolerate.

Suppose, for argument, that a fusion should take place to-morrow between the two great parties of the country. How long would it endure? They entertain antagonistical opinions on every question that has arisen, or which is likely to arise from constitutional construction. These questions have not been, and cannot be permanently settled. The decisions of Congress are merely temporary. The right of one generation to bind another is denied. Even the adjudications of the judiciary are often reviewed and annulled. Precedent here sinks before Progress. Hence the questions that divided parties at the beginning of the Government, are continually liable to recur, to break up any union of the two that may be attempted.

Take, for instance, the question of a National Bank. It is fashionable to say that the Whigs have abandoned that, and now stand on the same platform with the Democrats. Not so. They still affirm the constitutional power of Government to regulate the finances, commerce and trade of the country by such an institution, and they only hesitate to press it because for the time it is unpopular. So with other great questions. Let a union take place, and this and other such questions would very soon dissolve it. These political unions cannot be formed, as men enter into a bond; no covenants or stipulations can be entered into by the multitude; everything must be taken upon trust. It can neither be a Union party with Democratic principles, nor a Union party with Whig principles. Both divisions would form the new organization with the hope of carrying into it their old principles; neither would surrender, or could honestly surrender what they believed to be right; and hence perpetual conflicts and dissensions and a speedy dissolution.

In a moral point of view such a union would be equally pernicious. To last even through one campaign, it must be based on a surrender on one side, or on both, to a greater or less extent, of what has been urged, and what is believd to be right. Conscience and conviction must be given up for expediency, or in other words, are bargained away to accomplish temporary objects, thus losing sight of the maxim that lies at the base of political integrity, "principles are eternal." The struggle becomes one of men, one of faction, one for mere selfish purposes, instead of a fair and honest combat for certain principles of government.

And this is the attitude in which the attempt now making in certain quarters, to break down the old parties, and form a new organization, would place the country. The Democracy will have to unite with a political school, whose doctrines of implied powers, and of federal concentration, and senatorial irresponsibility they consider without warrant of the constitution, and destructive to a strictly defined and limited republican government. And the whigs would be called on to surrender what they call their conservatism, for a creed which they pronounce radical, disorganizing, and with a strong tendency to agrarianism.

This would be the coalition of fire and water. One party or the other must suddenly and entirely abandon their long cherished convictions for the dangerous heresies of the other; and this would at once throw suspicion over all their antecedents, and deprive them of the only solid ground-work of party—public confidence

Hence every attempt to form a new party out of the two great parties now existing will fail. Such a combination may be got up in a county, or even, temporarily in a State. But on the arena of the nation it is impracticable, as the events of the last twelve months shew. The masses cannot be seduced from their old standards, and the few leaders that desert are certain to meet the fate of deserters.

We are equally opposed to the formation of a party pledged to support the Union, at all hazards, or under any circumstances; and to a party organized for the porpose of remodeling, seceding from, or dissolving the Union. Either organization would be fruitful of evil. The first would, inevitably, by rendering the federal government tyrannical and intolerable, bring about the dissolution it proposes to prevent. The second by alarming the loyalty of the country, would blind the eyes of the people to the usurpations and encroachments of government, and increase that tendency to consolidation which has been observed from the very initiative of our political system. Either attempt would be a dangerous experiment.

We must not expect perfection under any form of government, or exemption from draw-backs even under the happy and prosperous circumstances in which our lots have been cast. But we should strive to make the best of what we have. And there is no form of party under which these free institutions and privileges we enjoy can be safe, as under the organizations that now exist. The boundaries that divide Whigs and Democrats are palpable. Time does not and cannot obliterate them. They spring from the constitution, and while it exists they must. Whoever succeeds in breaking down these two great parties, must first change or break down the constitution. This one great, absorbing, controlling party would not do. Professing loyalty to the Union, it would sap the constitution. Collossus-like it would stride over the country, a political Juggernaut, crushing men and institutions. Under its rule the Union, indeed, might be preserved, but the constitution would perish.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON. We publish in another column the proceedings of the Southern rights convention held at Pontotoc, Miss., on Monday last, from which it will be seen that Hon. Jacob Thompson has been nominated, by acclamation, for re-election to Congress. This intelligence will be received with rejoicing by the friends of State rights throughout his district, and we indulge the hope that Mr. Thompson will not feel himself at liberty to decline the nomination. His country has peculiar claims upon him at the present time, and now, more than ever before, are his faithful services and long experience required in the councils of the nation.

He has for ten years past been a representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, and by his commanding talents, his unimpeachable integrity and unswerving devotion to Democratic principles, and to the constitutional rights of the South, has won a reputation co-extensive with the confederacy, and a place in the heart of every sincere Democrat. We shall hail his election, of which we have not a doubt, with unalloyed gratification as a glorious triumph of the cause of Southern rights, and as a cheering evidence that the people of his gallant State will remain true to those who have been true to her through sunshine and through storm. When the South, discarding her brave and true and gallant defenders, shall take to her bosom the confederates of the common foe, there will be wanting no further step to complete our degradation as a people. The election of Mr. Thompson will, therefore, be a triumph over our enemies—a triumph of the South, and a triumph of the Constitution over the vandal band which in the name of Union would sacrifice to the spirit of Northern fanaticism its sacred guarantees. *Daily Appeal.*

Judge Greene C. Bronson, in reply to an invitation to be present at the Tammany celebration of New York, wrote—"When the several States shall learn to mind their own business, without meddling with the affairs of others, and shall be faithful to the constitution as it is, without rejecting any part of it, the Union will stand too strong for its enemies, without and within. And when the democracy shall build again on its old foundation, without constructing new platforms to catch the factions of the day, it will regain its ascendency in this State and in the nation."

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851.

☞ *Election for Members of Congress in this State on Thursday, the 7th of August.*

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that the meeting of the subscribers and friends to the Raleigh and Gaston Road at Henderson on Tuesday last, was large, and that all the Counties immediately concerned were well represented, with the exception of Warren. Several gentlemen from Petersburg were present.

William Boylan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. L. B. Lemay appointed Secretary.

A committee was appointed to examine the subscription books, and report the amount of stock taken. The committee reported about $260,000 as subscribed, to which $10,000 were added by subscriptions on the spot.

We learn that Franklin County has subscribed upwards of $ 30,090; Wake between $70,000 and $75,000; Petersburg $ 100,100; Granville about $ 40,000; and Warren $19,000—making about $270-000 of the $400,000 required by the Charter. Warren and Granville Counties have not done as well as it was expected they would do, and Warren is especially behind; but we learn that the people of these Counties, who are so deeply interested in the success of the enterprise, will come up to the work with renewed zeal and will make up their full quota in due time.

Spirited and effective Speeches were delivered in the meeting by Messrs. Saunders and Mordecai.

The friends of the Road appear to feel quite certain that there will be no difficulty in making such an arrangement with the Company which is to supply the iron, as will ensure the additional subscription of $100,000—the Company to pay for the stock in iron, which is indispensable to the enterprise, and to be guaranteed some fair per cent. upon their investment. There can be no doubt, it seems to us, that the Road will pay six per cent.—it may pay seven or eight.

We learn that the best spirit pervaded the meeting, and that the friends of the enterprise are determined that it shall succeed.

The following are the receipts of the Road, in its present dilapidated condition, for the years ending October 1849 and 1850:

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1849.		
Freight,	$ 30,171 97	
Passengers,	23,490 90	
Mail,	8,487 28	
		$62,150 15
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1850.		
Freight,	$31,654 54	
Passengers,	27,950 86	
Mail,	8,450 18	
		68,155 58
		$130,305 73
Disbursements for 1849,	$61,176 44	
" " 1850,	59,337 56	
		120,514 00
Profits for two years,		$9,791 73

This is a small amount of profits—a trifle, it is true, but then the wonder is that the Road has sustained itself at all.

It is a singular fact, as stated by Mr. Mordecai in his remarks, that the receipts of the Road increase as it goes down. This is shown in the difference between 1849 and 1850. We learn, however, that while the receipts from all sources for the month of March, 1850, (one of the most favorable months in the operations of the Road,) exceed those of March, 1849, by some thousand dollars, those of March, 1851, fall somewhat behind the receipts of March, 1850, but still go beyond those of 1849.

We take it for granted that the Charter will be complied with and the Road reconstructed. To suppose otherwise would be to charge the people of Warren, Granville, Franklin, and Wake—to say nothing of Petersburg—with a most censurable indifference to their prosperity and best interests.

South Carolina may add some brightness to the tail of the "Great *Lion*" of Britain; she can carry off, however, but little from this great Western light, which now illumines the whole earth! We should, nevertheless, regret much to see her depart. She would take leave of her sisters, with such *bad grace!* And if she did not, in a short time, like the prodigal son, waste her own substance, she would find some kind friend amongst the ambitious "aristocracy" of the earth, who would soon bring her to want and disgrace! *Register.*

What have you got to say of Massachusetts and Vermont? No officer of Massachusetts can lay hands on a fugitive slave, with the view of aiding his master to reclaim him, without subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment; and Vermont, by her late Legislature, deliberate nullified the fugitive-slave law passed by the last Congress. Can you deny these facts? And yet you traduce, defame, and villify South Carolina, whose people as yet have *done* nothing, and maintain at the same time the most profound silence in regard to the offensive action of these non-slaveholding States! Why is this? Is it because Massachusetts and Vermont are Whig States and South Carolina Democratic? Is that the reason? Or is it because you are hopelessly given over to Consolidation and to the commands of your leaders, right or wrong?

So far as the fugitive-slave law is concerned, these two States are this day practically *out of the Union.*

The Register seems determined on civil war. That paper denounces, abuses, and seeks, by every means in its power, to irritate and aggravate the people of South Carolina, and drive them out of the Union; and if they should go out, the Editor would encourage the free States in making war upon them to bring them back. That would be civil war; and if a calamity so great should befall us, the eternal infamy of the deed will rest with the free States, and those who, in our midst, so far forget their duty and the obligations of a common patriotism as to encourage these free States in their aggressions and insults.

We invite attention to the Advertisement of the White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, in another column. This is one of the most pleasant of Southern watering-places, and enjoys as it deserves a large and increasing patronage. Mr. Jones, the gentlemanly proprietor, leaves nothing undone to please and gratify those who visit these Springs.

We had an excellent rain in this place on Thursday evening and Thursday night last; and judging from the appearance of the clouds, we think it must have been general. It was very much needed.

Meal is selling in this market at one dollar and ten cents per bushel, and retailing from the shops at one dollar and a quarter. Flour is also scarce, and commands a good price.

We learn from our Western exchanges that the Cholera prevails in New Orleans and on the Western rivers to a considerable extent.

DANGEROUS VIEWS.

The last Raleigh Register takes the ground that the Union of the States affords the best protection to Slavery, and that an attempt by the slaveholding States, in the last resort, to shield and preserve their slave property, *will end in the "abolition of Slavery in the seceding States"!* If this be true, the question is settled. Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore, John Van Buren, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, and a large majority of the Northern people have already taken the position that the area of Slavery shall not be extended—that is, no more slaveholding States shall be admitted into the Union. This position, if made good, will inevitably circumscribe the institution and confine it, as by hoops of iron, to its present field of operations. In less than fifteen years—perhaps in ten—the free States will increase to such an extent, that, with the sympathies and assistance of such States as Delaware, Kentucky, and Maryland, they will be able to propose amendments to the Constitution and pass them, making it Constitutional for Congress to exercise jurisdiction and control over Slavery in the States; or, if this result should not be reached in this time, agitation against Slavery will grow with the increase of the free States, as a preliminary step to its ultimate destruction by the Federal Government. We say this *must* be the end of things, *unless the slaveholding States should present a united front against these aggressions and this agitation.* If they yield their rights, and give back step by step, as the Raleigh Register proposes they shall do, their doom will be sealed.

These views of the Register would be dangerous at any time to the institution of Slavery, but they are especially so at a time like this. They say to the North, if you *will* harrass us—if you *will* confine Slavery to its present limits—if you *will* put us under the ban, and leave us no hope in future years but emancipation at an immense cost, or abolition amid insurrection and servile war—if you *will* convert these fair fields of ours into a black empire, and force our posterity from them to distant lands—if you *will* do what the Constitution forbids you from doing, and take from us the sacred rights which that instrument guarantees to us—if you *will* treat us as your inferiors in the Confederacy—if you *will* do these things, and more, if you wish, YOU MUST DO IT; we have no hope for ourselves or for the institution of Slavery but in the very power which may be wielded for the destruction of both! This, we repeat, is in substance the language of the Raleigh Register; but if we have done that paper injustice we will cheerfully set it right.

Whigs of North Carolina, is this your doctrine? If so, you might as well make up your minds to lose your slaves, for lose them you will, sooner or later, if such views prevail.

The true ground, in our humble judgment, is this: Let us stand by the Constitution as it is, asking for no amendments to it and submitting to none. Let us demand, as an indispensable condition of our continuance in the Union, that Congress and the President shall faithfully execute the fugitive-slave law; and that Congress shall abstain, scrupulously and forever, from discussing the question of Slavery, or from exercising or claiming jurisdiction over it. Let Slavery spread itself, if it can, without the aid or the opposition of the Federal Government; and let new States be admitted, if their Constitutions be republican, without reference to this institution. In other words, let us require that the free States shall perform their duty under the Constitution, and *let Slavery alone.* This is all we ask. More we could not require, in justice to other portions of the Confederacy; less we cannot take, without proving ourselves unworthy of the privileges and blessings of free government.

William H. Seward says he has Slavery just where he wants it—that the perpetuation of the Union is essential to its ultimate extinction—that the moral opinion of the Northern people, acting on the institution in the Southern States, will melt it away as an iceberg dissolves before the sun; and the Raleigh Register holds to the opinion, and argues to establish it, that there is no safety for the institution out of the present Confederacy of States! Seward regards the Union as an engine of ruin to one-half the States, and he is steadily marching forward to the consummation of his purposes; the Raleigh Register can see no remedy for the States by virtue of any rights or action of their own, and no power in the States to protect themselves or their property as organized political communities; but that paper yields every outpost of State rights, prostrates itself before the car of Consolidation, which is, in the end, Abolition, and *begs* the free States for protection and mercy!

We have no wish to discuss the question of Slavery, and we have written this article with reluctance and only as a matter of duty. But our duty we intend to perform, if we know how, under all circumstances, no matter who may be affected by it in the public estimation. We believe in the Constitution, in State Rights, and in African Slavery, and we intend to stand by them so long as the blood shall circulate in these veins.

A CRYING EVIL.

The Richmond Times, speaking of the condition and prospects of Virginia, says "the crying evil of our good old State has been Federal politics; debates about Federal relations in the Legislature and speeches on the hustings from candidates for Federal offices. We talk more about State rights than any other people in the Union, and think less of State interests. We have plenty of statesmen, but a lamentable lack of *State*-men."

A portion of the above will apply with much force to North Carolina. Our own best interests are neglected in a general race after Federal offices and honors—every thing tends to the building up of a splendid government at Washington, while the State and her concerns are lost sight of or forgotten. Is not this so? Look at the State—consider what she still is, and what she might have been, and then answer. If one-half the eloquence which has been brought into requisition with a view to Federal honors and offices, had been exerted in our midst in the cause of Common Schools, think you that our system would not have been much better than it now is? This is only one instance out of many that we might bring forward, if we thought proper to enlarge upon this subject.

How many Speeches, by the way, has Mr. Senator Badger ever made in the cause of Common Schools? What public measure of importance and benefit to North Carolina has he ever originated? And yet thousands of the people of this State "delight to honor" this gentleman, and he has been elevated by the Legislature to the highest office the State could bestow! Let the people think of these things.

Is the Raleigh Times in existence? We have neither seen nor heard of it for months. *Lincoln Courier.*

The Raleigh Times is *not* in existence. It has been discontinued for some time past.

SAN FRANCISCO. Hunt's

IMPORTANT.

It appears, from the following from the New York Express, that a commander of a British steamer in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has been guilty of very bold and unjustifiable conduct to say the least, in relation to an American steamer. The Correspondent of the Express, writing from Rio Janeiro under date June 11, 1851; says:

"The Bark Minesota, for Philadelphia, sails today, which opportunity I avail in making you acquainted with the destruction of a steamer owned by an American house here, by order of the commander of the British steamer Cormorant, under the following circumstances.

Alphonzo Romez, a notorious slave dealer, despatched a schooner on the 6th instant for the coast of Africa, which was at anchor on the 8th three miles outside this harbor. On the morning of the 8th, the steamer Sarah, used as a tow-boat, and owned by Messrs. Hobbs & Alvaringe, wealthy and highly respectable American ship chandlers of this city, proceeded out to the schooner with supplies, which were supposed by the British officer to be for the maintenance of slaves, and on examination his suspicions were verified. He instantly seized the steamer Sarah, took her crew on board the Cormorant, and towed her two miles from the harbor, where he ordered her to be blown up, which was promptly executed.

Messrs. Hobbs & Alvaringe represented the matter to Mr. Todd, the American Minister, who immediately repaired on board the Cormorant to demand an explanation, which was given, but of a very bungling and unsatisfactory nature. Mr. Todd has forwarded the whole proceeding to Washington, and gave the British officer to understand that reparation and apology would be instantly demanded by his Government.

The U. S. sloop of war Dale is in the harbor, and our Minister had it in his power to inflict a fearful chastisement on the Cormorant, and on every soul on board of her, but with his usual discretion he submitted the affair to the proper authorities at Washington."

Just think of it—in addition to all our troubles, Great Britain has to apologize or be whipped for the third time. We hope the fighting will not take place during this hot weather.

MR. VENABLE AT CHAPEL HILL.

We learn from an esteemed friend that Mr. Venable addressed his fellow-citizens of Orange County at Chapel Hill, a few days since in his usual happy and convincing style. S. F. Phillips, Esq., after a month's preparation we learn replied with spirit and ability, making the most that could be made out of a bad cause. We would be glad to publish a full account of the discussion. Will not some friend write it and send it to us? Our informant states that Mr. Venable's rejoinder concluded the arguments. Mr. Phillips we have no doubt wisely concluding that it was

"Better to bear the *blows* he had,
Than fly to others that he knew not of."

Graham Democrat.

If Mr. Philips could bring himself, after a month's preparation, to make such a Speech as would leave no necessity for a rejoinder to his opponent in debate, after that opponent had replied to him, what could he not do, if fortified by two or three month's preparation? The Consolidationists of the Orange District ought to *put* Mr. Philips *up* for Congress on the first favorable occasion. He would make as good a run, to say the least, as Messrs. Kerr and Nash did. That would be *something* at any rate. It would put him in the line of safe precedents, and in the way of getting something from the great "conservative" Consolidation Federal Whig party—*after a while.*

We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Philips, inasmuch as this is his first appearance on the political boards, to preserve his "notes" for future reference. The Speech *may* be requested for publication by some Committee or other; and if not, the Editor of the Register may speak for the "notes" as a foundation for some of his luminous Editorials. Preserve the "notes," Mr. Philips. The interests of the "great Whig party" require that you should do so.

The Editor of the Register (it is rumored) intends to "secede" from the Consolidation party and join the old Whig party again, in case "our own dear Fillmore" should not be nominated in the next national "slaughter-house" for President. The Editor *might* be induced to go for Scott; but he *will not* go for Seward, unless that individual should disclaim a great many bad things generally, and promise largely to do better for the future.

P. S. The Editor has such a horror of "secession" that we learn—just as we go to press—that he intends to *revolutionize*—that is, he intends to whirl over, light on his feet, and go for the "great Whig party" without reference to such small matters as either the rights of the States or the Federal Constitution. He would like to have the Constitution, if convenient, but he has made up his mind to have the "great Whig party" any way. His patriotism is so elevated, and comes to him in such quantities as the result of his reflections on the subject of politics generally, that he has determined to consecrate himself to his party, country or no country, Constitution or no Constitution; and if Mr. Miller should not consent to deliver the oration in this place on the next Fourth of July, the Editor will do it himself. It is understood already—if the Editor should officiate on the occasion—that he will sing one of his best songs against the "abominable doctrine" of State sovereignty, as an introduction to his remarks. We look for a large audience and some excitement on the occasion.

THREE CHEERS FOR JO LANE!

We copy the following letter from Oregon Territory, from the Washington Union:

ASTORIA, (Oregon Territory) June 7, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union: SIR: The contest in Oregon for delegate to Congress has resulted in the triumphant election of General Joseph Lane, the Marion of the Mexican war. His vote will be quite large, and his majority over 2,000.

By this election the people have demonstrated their abiding confidence and attachment to the principles of Democracy, and have spoken trumpet tongued their condemnation of his administration for removing the hero and patriot from the post of Governor of Oregon Territory.

You will recollect the fierce assault of Senator Ewing upon Gen. Lane. What will the butcher now say? It is utterly false that Gen. Lane ever neglected any interest committed or duty enjoined upon him. He was ever foremost in the trying incidents of this Territory. The people of Oregon have given full expression to their cordial approval of their services and merits in the election just passed,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers."

Yours, truly, ARISTIDES.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Elections will take place in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa on the 4th of August, and in North Carolina and Tennessee on the 7th of August. Kentucky is to choose a governor, lieutenant governor, legislature, and ten members of Congress. Indiana has likewise to choose ten members of Congress. The election in Alabama is for governor, legislature, and seven members of Congress. In Arkansas a member of Congress is to be elected. Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa have already chosen their congressional delegations; this year they have simply to elect local and judicial officers. North Carolina will choose nine members of Congress. In Tennessee the election is for governor, legislature, and eleven members of Congress. *Washington Union.*

Rev. Mr. Muir, of Aberdeen, Scotland, made an experiment in his own church to demonstrate the rotation of the earth. To the great confusion of the assembled *saints*, the machine indicated that the earth was turning the wrong way. It is suggested that a cog-wheel must have got out of place, or else the earth was backing up to take on more passengers.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 21, 11 P. M. The Pacific arrived at 10 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst. at 5 o'clock, 15 minutes. On the 17th, off Cape Pine, broke her cross-tail port engine. On July 19th, at 4 P. M., passed steamer Niagara.

THE MARKETS. The market for Cotton is in favor of the buyer, but no quotable decline. Sales of the three days 16,000 bales. 3,000 of which were taken on speculation and for export. The sales on Wednesday were 5,000 bales.

Flour is unchanged, at steady rates. Corn is in fair demand. Prime yellow at 28s.: white, 30 a 31s.

Provisions are very dull. Prices are unchanged.

Sugar is in slow request and prices have a downward tendency. Coffee is in limited demand. Prices supported. Molasses unchanged. Rice is firm, but inactive. Prices of Tea are well sustained, with fair demand.

The money market is unchanged. Consols are a fraction lower. On Wednesday they closed at 96⅞ to 97. American stocks are unchanged.

The Manchester market is very dull.

The Pacific brings 117 passengers.

ENGLAND. Beyond the passing through committee of the bill to substitute a house tax for the window tax, and a little squabble for the vote for £20,000 for secret service money, and the introduction of a bill to authorize Parliamentary elections to be taken by a vote by ballot, nothing has been done in Parliament since the sailing of the Asia.

The royal commissioners, the executive committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners at present in the country were invited by Mr. Brown, M. P., to dine with him on board the American steamer Atlantic, on the 12th inst. The affair promises to be magnificent.

Peabody's entertainment to the American minister, July 4th, passed off with great eclat, and was honored by the presence of a great number of the highest rank and fashion.

FRANCE. The report of M. De Tocqueville relative to the revision of the Constitution, will be presented to the Assembly to-day, the 9th. It is the all engrossing topic. The President has returned to Paris after having been well received at Beautois, &c. The commercial accounts are favorable. The manufacturers have large London orders. Raw silk is advancing. The Bourse is dull. Fives are 94f. 45c. to 94f. 55c.

DENMARK. The Ministers of the King of Denmark have resigned in a body. Count Mulcke has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Latest dates are to May 31st. The news is unsatisfactory. A procrastinated war is feared. Several petty skirmishes are reported on the frontier. The British are invariably successful. The mails between King William town and Graham town, containing government despatches, have been twice captured.

We have the latest news from Europe by the steamer America, which arrived at Halifax on the 22d inst.

The political news is not important.

We quote as follows in relation to the markets:

Cotton throughout the week has been dull, and prices of all descriptions have given way. American ordinary to middling has declined ⅛d, and the better qualities are lower than on the previous Friday. The sales of the week are 34,000 bales. Fair Orleans, 6d; Bowed, 5⅝d; Mobile, 5⅝d. The Manchester market is inanimate, and a tendency against the seller.

Breadstuffs. Flour is in rather better demand and prices slightly improved. Western canal 21s 3d. Ohio 20s 6d a 21s 6d. Philadelphia 21s a 21s 9d.

There is a fair inquiry for corn at the quotations by the Pactfic. Wheat is in better request and prices tending upwards; red 5s 8d a 6s 8d; white and mixed 5s a 5s 6d.

Provisions. Beef unchanged. Pork and Hams neglected. Bacon is in moderate demand at full prices. Lard has declined 1s per cwt. Cheese is lower—old taken at 25 a 30s. Tallow in better request.

Groceries. Sugar in limited demand. Tea firm, and a fair business done. Small transactions in Molasses—sales to any extent must be at low prices. Holders of Rice are firm, but the demand moderate—Carolina 16s 6d a 17s. Linseed Cake is wanted.

EXTENSIVE AND TERRIBLE STORM. Accounts reach us that the tornado and thunder storm of Saturday afternoon last was very extensive and destructive, reaching from Virginia to Boston, probably beyond, in both directions. Wind, rain and hail, with thunder and lightning, proved very disastrous south of Washington, to telegraph wires and posts, to cattle, unhoused crops, and houses. Telegraph poles were shattered between Baltimore and Washington, and some damage experienced between Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the Magnetic telegraph offices at Philadelphia and Princeton they were enlivened by the frequent entrance and explosion of "thunderbolts," and magnets were destroyed in both offices, and numerous poles and wires shattered on the line, but men were promptly repairing them next day. Between New York and Boston the storm was also very severe. The House office in Boston suffered in having magnets destroyed. Barnum's menagerie, on exhibition at Fall River, it is stated, was turned nearly upside down, to the consternation of the spectators. In New York city the flag-staff on the Astor House was struck by lightning and shattered to pieces. The liberty pole in Madison street, which has withstood the storms of thirty years, was struck and entirely destroyed, and it is said that a man was killed in Broadway. *Baltimore Sun.*

DEEP SOIL AND DEEP ROOTS. A. J. Downing says, "I have seen the roots of strawberries extend five feet down into a rich deep soil: and these plants bore a crop of fruit five times, and twice as handsome and good as the common product of the soil only one foot deep."

The average vertical depth to which roots descend into well disintegrated soil, is thirty-four inches, and their length, as above stated, is often much greater; but the horizontal travel is occasionally very great, and gradually deepening to thirty-four inches. If a hill of corn be raised upon an artificial knoll, formed of well disintegrated soil, and when ripe, the top of the stalk be fastened to a gallows frame, and the earth be washed from the roots so as not to abrade them, they will be found to measure five and a half feet in length, and many of them so fine as to be singly invisible to the naked eye; but like the ultimate fibres of silk, when several are conjoined, are easily observed.

With these facts before us, who can doubt the necessity of deep ploughing. *Working Farmer.*

"We look in vain for the probability of a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. That law we suppose is destined to remain on the statute book. We could wish it were otherwise. We could wish to have it modified in many particulars, especially by the introduction of a jury trial among its provisions. But there is not the least indication that such a change will be made. There is no where a great party demanding it. Public sentiment regards it with comparative indifference. There is no such overwhelming popular movement in favor of repealing or changing this law as there was at the North in 1848 and '49 against the extension of slavery. How, then, can the law be touched?

N. Y. Tribune.

CORN CROP. The prospect for an abundant corn crop was never better in this county than it is at present. Should the season continue favorable, and no storm come, old Pasquotank will show what she can do in the "Corn line." With a good wheat harvest and a superabundance of corn, with which to make "dodgers" &c. &c., our people will be as merry as crickets the coming year, and will no doubt come up like men, pay what they owe on newspaper account and bring all their friends with them to subscribe.

Elizabeth City Old North State.

PAPER MILL BURNT. The upper paper mill belonging to Mr. Peter B. Hoffman, in Baltimore county, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, and one of the operatives, named James Smeaton, was burned to death in the flames. How the fire originated is not known. The stock and paper were nearly all consumed, but whether or not insured we have not heard.

EXCESSIVE DROUGHT. A gentleman in Nottoway writes to his friend in Petersburg, that the drought in that county is so excessive that but little tobacco can be made. There has been no rain for five weeks, and the tobacco plants are perishing in the hills. In Lunenburg, it is so dry that a gentleman, by dropping a coal of fire from his pipe a few days since, set the grass in his yard on fire.

Boston Post.

A CARD.

MR. HOLDEN: On Friday the 18th instant, a public discussion took place in Chapel Hill between the Hon. A. W. Venable and Samuel Philips, Esq.; at which time and place I am informed an attempt was made to produce the impression that I would not support Mr. Venable in the pending election.

Lest this false impression might injure my friend Venable, and order to set this matter right, I desire to say that I will not only support Mr. Venable, but I will use all honorable means to secure his election, over any candidate that may take the field against him, be he Whig or Democrat.

By publishing this Card you will oblige a friend.

JOHN BERRY.

Chapel Hill, July 22, 1851.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

The San Francisco Herald gives the following account of the dinner given to the Irish patriot, Terrence Bellew McManus:

THE MCMANUS DINNER. The complimentary dinner to this distinguished Irish patriot, who lately arrived in this city from Van Diemen's Land, was given last night at the Rasetto House, corner of Bush and Sansome streets. The room was decorated with the Irish and American flags, which were beautifully intertwined with each other round the walls. About two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner.

C. Brenham, Esq., the mayor of the city, presided. On the right of the chair sat Terrence Bellew McManus, Esq., the guest of the evening, Thos. Butler King, collector of customs, the Hon. Mr. Holmes, late of South Carolina, the Hon. Mr. Weller, late of Ohio, the Hon. Mr. Green, of Texas, and Gen. Addison; on the left were the Hon. Mr. Gwin, United States Senator of California, Judge Murray, of the Superior Court, the Hon. Mr. McLean, late of Maryland, the Hon. Judge Tomkins, late of Mississippi, &c.

After the cloth was removed, the mayor rose and proposed the first toast, as follows:

The Union of the States. The safeguard of our happiness, power and liberties, and the hope of freedom to the world—blighted be the hand ever raised to disturb it. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Air—St. Patrick's day in the morning.

The mayor then gave as the next toast:

The President of the United States. The first magistrate of the republic, and the first citizen of a free people—may his virtues lend an additional lustre to his office and dignify the administration of its duties. [Long continued cheering.]

The Mayor, in proposing the next toast, paid a beautiful compliment to the talents, gallantry and chivalry of Irishmen. Speaking of Mr. McManus, he said, cordially we welcome him to this land: We open our hearts to him, and extend to him the right hand of fellowship. As Americans we welcome him to our shore—the home of the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations—and as Californians we hail his arrival among us with pride and pleasure. [Tremendous and long continned cheering.] Gentlemen I give—

Our Guest—Terence Bellew McManus. Ireland gave him birth, England a dungeon, America a home, with a hundred thousand welcomes.

It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed the announcement of this toast. The whole company rose and continued cheering for several minutes.

Air—The Exile of Erin.

Mr. McManus rose amidst a perfect storm of applause, and was so overpowered by his feelings as to be unable to proceed. He said:

Mr. Mayor, Senators, Soldiers, and citizens of California, and your fellow countrymen—It is impossible for me to find language on this occasion to express the tumultuous feelings that fill my heart. I am so overpowered with the excess of your kindness, that I would not attempt to embody in words the feelings which it has excited in my breast. [Cheers.] I am a plain, blunt man; and though at the best but a bad hand at clothing my thoughts in language, it is utterly impossible for me to do so to-night. I do not wish to refer to the past. We failed in our efforts, and I paid the penalty. I have now another career before me; and under the folds of that flag (pointing to the star-spangled banner above him,) I intend to remain, and to cling to it with fidelity and devotion; wherever the principle it embodies has an enemy, and wherever that flag has a foe, there will be found my right arm. [Great cheering.] Citizens of California, I swear allegiance to it. (Mr. McManus here kissed the flag, which elicited the most tremendous cheering.) Gentlemen, I cannot proceed further; I shall therefore conclude by thanking the Almighty Giver of all good, that he has directed my steps to this land—to the land of freedom and equality—to the land that is sanctified by the ashes of a Washington.

Mr. McManus resumed his seat, and was again greeted with the most enthusiastic and long continued applause.

The Mayor next gave:

The State of California. The golden empire of the West, and the outpost of freedom on the Pacific—the refuge of the patriot, impregnable against the oppressor.

The Hon. Mr. Gwin responded, and expressed the gratification he felt at the reception given to their illustrious guest on his arrival in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Army and Navy. The bulwark of the Republic by sea and land; their arms carry conquest and their victories give to the nation civilization and freedom. [Great cheers.]

Our Country. Free and independent—where the oppressed sons of liberty always find an asylum without fear of molestation.

Wm. Smith O'Brien and his companions in Exile. Rebels to their government, patriots to their country, martyrs to liberty. They lost the day, but they have gained immortality.

The people of Ireland. Lovers of liberty, though they enjoy it not. When at length regenerated, may they always remember the men who suffered to achieve their freedom.

The Republicans of France and Patriots of Hungary. The moderation of the former in victory has shed lustre on their success; the heroism of the latter in defeat has blunted the axe of Haynau, and commanded the sympathies of the nations. Music—"Marsellaise."

The California Pioneers. The bold and adventurous harbingers of a new State. Their services to California can never be forgotten.

The City of San Francisco. Its people and its progress. Music—"Oh Susannah, don't you cry for me."

The Native Californians. The founders of the great commercial commonwealth of the Pacific.

The Hon. Mr. Weller responded to the toast of the City of San Francisco.

The Hon. T. B. King volunteered the following toast, which was received with all the honors.

Oppression. The Seed of Liberty. It has been sown broadcast in Ireland and moistened with the blood of her gallant sons. May it speedily produce an abundant harvest.

The Hon. Mr. Holmes, Hon. Mr. McLane, Hon. Mr. Tomkins, Hon. Mr. Green, Judge Murray and other gentlemen, being loudly called upon, addressed the company.

After the last speech the company repaired to the ball room, where a considerable number of ladies had by this time assembled to join in the dance. The festivities of the evening were kept up until a late hour.

TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS. An account of the public dinner given at San Francisco to Mr. McManus the Irish exile, will be found on our first page. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following anecdote of Mr. McManus:

"I have a little incident connected with McManus to give you. He and Mr. Chauncey Jerome, Jr., of New Haven, now a member of the Connecticut legislature, were very intimate, Mr. Jerome having met him frequently while attending to his great clock business in England and Ireland. The last time Mr. Jerome saw him was soon after he was sentenced to be transported for life. On bidding him farewell, McManus looked round his room for something to present to him as a token of remembrance. There was nothing left but a bottle of wine, McManus having previously disposed of all his trinkets, &c., in the same way. He picked up the bottle, and handing it to Mr. Jerome said: 'Chauncy, take this bottle of wine, and you and I will have the pleasure of drinking it together, sometime in New York. Don't draw the cork until I am present.' Mr. Jerome took the bottle of wine, and has religeously abstained from tasting its contents to this hour, but the day is near at hand when the cork will be drawn, and the two friends sit down and drink the wine it contains."

A good character is like capital in business, or stock in trade.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 17, 1851.

TOBACCO.—The market since Monday last has been well sustained. We have had no rain here, and from the few extracts from some of the letters received by us (and published below,) it would appear that the drought continues in many parts of the tobacco region in this State and North Carolina. The turbid state of the James river on Tuesday and Wednesday would indicate that there had been good rains up the river, but from its being on Thursday evening very clear and and very low, we suppose the rains could not have extended to the red lands up the river.

The telegraph reports an improvement in the English market, by the last steamer for tobacco.

N. M. MARTIN & Co.

WARREN, July 15, 1851.

"It continues dry; there is a very indifferent stand of tobacco, and some have not finished planting; the present prospect in this neighborhood is very gloomy."

GRANVILLE, July 15, 1851.

"We are suffering very much from drought at this time."

MECKLENBURG, July 15, 1851.

"The prospect for the present crop is very gloomy, equally as bad as it was last year. I have about half of my crop standing. We have had no rain since 15th May to wet the land one inch deep until last Thursday we had a slight shower. Nothing like a season. The plants are parched up so we have given out the idea of planting any more."

BRUNSWICK, VA., July 9, 1851.

"The rains with us have been exceedingly partial. A great portion of this county is suffering very much for rain. Two thirds of a crop of tobacco may have been planted, and that is dying daily. The plants in the patches burnt up, and but little chance to plant the balance should we have seasons; and the season is too far advanced to make tobacco planted now. The county above me, (Mecklenburg,) has less tobacco planted and dryer than we are, and I fear, from what I can hear, Lunenburg is no better off. It really is distressing to see the corn crop on some plantations."

WARREN COUNTY, N. C., July 19, 1851.

"I have been very unsuccessful in my planting this year, owing to insufficient seasons, and have not much over half a crop, though I have planted over four or five times."

CHARLOTTE, July 7, 1851.

"The seasons for establishing a crop in this county have been few and scattering. My information is that there lacks considerable of being a stand."

CHARLOTTE, July 8, 1851.

"It is a dry time with us at present. We have had but little rain for the last eight weeks. It is likely we shall not make an average crop of tobacco this year, under the most favorable circumstances."

WARREN COUNTY, N. C., July 10, 1851.

"The weather still continues dry, and the prospect for the next crop of tobacco is diminishing every day. I do not think the prospect as good as it was last year at this time. If we have good seasons from this time, there are but very few plants in the beds that are not dried up, to plant with."

MECKLENBURG, July 12, 1851.

"I had very good plants and tried as hard as I ever did, and I assure you that the seasons must be very favorable if we make more than half a crop."

NOTTOWAY COUNTY, July 9, 1851.

"I am thus far on my way home, and have just heard from Halifax and Mecklenburg. The crops of corn and tobacco are suffering incalculably. There has been no rain since early in May, to do good. The crop of tobacco must be a very small one, let what rain come that may."

MECKLENBURG, July 9, 1851.

"Dry weather continues to an *alarming* extent in all this surrounding country. Corn and tobacco are actually dying, that is in places where the land is too hard to be well ploughed, and there are many such places."

MONDAY, July 21, 1851.

TOBACCO. The market was inactive to-day, and we thought general prices ruled rather above those of last week. The accounts from very many parts of the tobacco region in Virginia and North Carolina, continued to be of the character heretofore represented. We make the follnwing extracts from letters received by us. N. M. MARTIN & CO.

HALIFAX, Va., July 16.

"It still continues dry, very dry, in this county, and Mecklenburg—and, to the extent of my information, I judge that a crop of tobacco is impossible."

MECKLENBURG, July 17.

"The weather continues dry, and our late planting is nearly all dead." "July 19th.—We still have dry weather—have had no season since the 5th of May for planting, and no plants in the county to replant with. The prospect for a crop of tobacco is gloomy enough—there will not be two-thirds of a crop of corn in my neighborhood. I am afraid for the result. It is distressing to look at the fields of corn."

WARREN Co., N. C. July 19.

"I have always been of the opinion that, as a general rule, a planter should sell his crop as soon as it reaches the market. The prospect, however, is so very gloomy at this time, for the growing crop, that the rule might be deviated from, with profit."

GRANVILLE, N. C., July 15.

"The prospects for a crop of tobacco are gloomy enough with us. Many in this county have not planted. What has been planted stands badly—and those who planted in the first season (5th of May) have as bad prospect, as that planted is now in bloom, or what we call buttoning too low, owing to long drought."

DINWIDDIE, Va., July 17.

"The crop of tobacco in my neighborhood is very unlikely, greatly more so than at this time last year. Owing to drought the plants in the hills continue to die daily, and the stand is a bad one."

It would perhaps have been correct to have denominated Gov. Quitman a whig up to the period of the annexation of Texas. *Wash. Union.*

If the Union feels called upon to meddle with the affairs of our State, and assist in the elevation of the partizans of Fillmore & Co. to power, it should at least be restrained by the bounds of truth. It does great injustice in the foregoing lines, to Gen. Quitman and the Democratic State Rights party of Mississippi, whose standard he bears. Gen. Quitman has always been a Democrat in the strictest sense. He has ever been consistent in the advocacy of Democratic measures. Did the sapient editor ever know of his advocacy of a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, or any of those measures which have been advocated by the Federal Whig party? He never was a furious supporter of a National Bank, nor a loud-mouthed adulator of Henry Clay, as Foote was in 1839. He has always opposed the assumption of undelegated powers by the Federal Government; and hence his consistent support of the measures for which the Democratic party has ever contended.

It is a reproach upon the large number of delegates in the Baltimore Convention in 1848, who voted for the nomination of Gen. Quitman for the Vice Presidency, to assert that they were urging the claims of an individual who had been attached to the Democratic party but *four years*; and we would advise the Union when it wishes to do Fillmore & Co. a service, not to be betrayed into assertions, whose absurdity and falsity are carried upon their faces.

Jackson Mississipian.

SALE OF LAUREL HILL FACTORY. This valuable establishment was sold under a decree of Equity on Monday last, and bought by E. S. Barrett & Co. for $14,000. We are glad that the present proprietors have become the purchasers, as we have no doubt their enterprise and ability will cover the premises with manufactories, water power being so abundant. The concern has not been closed but is still in successful operation, turning out daily large quantities of superior yarn.

J. B. Barrett, Esq., and the widow of the late Col. A. Motz, of Lincoln, are, we learn, the "Company" of the firm. *Lincoln Courier.*

The Bloomer.

Ye muslin dresses, white and thin,
With fairy finger'd stitches on,
I fear your day has passed away
Since women put the breeches on.

Ah! well-a-day, the Bard may say,
Shall one bestow his kisses on
A shameless maid who's not afraid
To put a pair of breeches on.

She'll make him feel, from head to heel,
Whatever else he hitches on,
He has no right, by day or night,
To put a pair of breeches on!

We always see the Graces three
Without a rag the witches on,
But O! Gad Zooks, how would it look
Should each one put the breeches on.

When woman's wit is stirred a bit,
The first reform she pitches on,
Is how she may, with least delay,
Just draw a pair of breeches on!

Knickerbocker.

A SONG FOR THE LADIES.

It never gives me trouble *how*
My beaux and friends are drest,
If with boyish caps they make their bow,
Or trip me Oxford's best.

I care not if they visit me
In dress-coats or in frocks,
It is the *man* I wish to see—
The tailor's work but mocks.

I do not care a cotton thread
If gaiter boots they wear,
I never bother my poor head
With any such a care.

But now when *we* are tired of skirts,
And wish to change the fashion,
These mawkish, gawkish, dandy flirts,
All get in *such* a passion.

What! *women* wear the pantaloons,
Rob us of our apparel?
Thus loudly cry the silly loons,
And each takes up the quarrel.

You busy bodies, sleek as moles,
Drones in the hive, not bees,
Just "lay this unction to your souls,"
We'll wear just what we please.

If Turkish trousers suit our eyes,
And shorter skirts, we'll wear 'em;
And woe betide him then who tries
To make us girls forswear 'em!

Dollar News.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

NEW YORK, July 22—2 p. m. Stocks are inactive—United States 6's, 1867, 116¼. Flour quiet, with sales of standard brands at $4 12½ a $4 18¾, and southern at $4 34 a $4 43¾. Wheat dull with sales of 1,500 bushels on private terms. Cotton is dull under the foreign news, but no change has taken place in the prices. Whikey, 24½ and 25 cents, in hhds and bbls.

PAILADELPHIA, July 22—2, p. m. Business in every department is quiet. Stocks steady U. S. 6's, 1867, 116¼; Pennsylvania 5's, 90¾ a 91. Flour is quiet—sales of 3,000 barrels common standard brands at $4 25. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged. Sales of 1,500 bushels red wheat at 92 cents; white do. at 98 a 101cents. Yellow corn at 50 cents. Rye, 71 cents. Oats 44 cents.

Insurrection at Port-au-Prince.

NEW YORK, July 22—2, p. m. The steamship Cherokee brings advices from Havana that some 600 persons at Port-au-Prince, (Hayti,) on the 4th of July, pronounced against the government, and were attacked next day the troops, and repulsed, with the loss of 28 killed and wounded. The insurgents had retreated to the mountains, with munitions of war to maintain themselves. A large number of young men had joined the insurrection. Between Principe and St. Jago the people had also proclaimed against the government.

FORGIVEENSS. The most difficult of all the virtues, is forgivness. Mayhew, in his recent work on the London poor, gives the following of a little coster boy, when questioned about the Saviour:

"I have heard a little about our Saviour—they seem to say he was a goodish kind of a man; but if he says as how a cove's to forgive a feller as hits you, I should say he knowed nothing about it."

That's the practical belief of many who have greater advantages than the poor coster boy.

AN AMERICAN FINED FOR SMUGGLING CIGARS. At Liverpool, lately, a young and fashionably dressed American, named Christopher Oldershaw, who arrived there in the steamer Europa, from Boston, was charged by the officer of customs with smuggling three and a half pounds of cigars, and was fined therefor by the court forty shillings. Foreigners are allowed to bring into the country only half a pound of tobacco for their private use.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN THE SOUTH. A new cotton factory has just been started at Woodville, Mississipi. It has an engine of eighty horse power, with 4000 spindles, 80 looms, and corresponding machinery. There are four stories of the building for working purposes, and about fifty hands are employed, being about one-fourth of the number expected to be engaged in full work in a short time. There are comfortable and well-arranged boarding houses, and every convenience to render the work-people as happy as possible.

TOBACCO IN NEW YORK. The Cyracuse (N. Y.) Journal states that the cultivation of Tobacco has been undertaken there to a considerable extent—a thousand acres being devoted to that plant. It wears at present a very promising appearance, and the weather has been favorable to its growth. Heretofore it has been yielding a very handsome profit, about $100 to the acre.

DIED,

At Palo Alto, Onslow County, on the 9th inst., I. B. Sanders, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 22 years. Mr. Sanders was a graduate of our University of the class of 1849, and was just entering upon life in the practice of an honorable profession, when he was cut down, leaving his aged parents childless.

At Hamptonsville, Yadkin County, N. C., on the morning of the 11th inst., Miles Wilcox, Esq., aged 43 years, formerly a resident of Hartford County, Connecticut, where he has many relatives. For the last 15 years he has been a resident of the former place.

At Burnside, his residence, in Granville County, N. C., on the 20th of June, Patrick Hamilton, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

Near Oxford, Granville County, on the 6th inst., Caroline T., youngest daughter of John C. Taylor, Esq., in the 14th year of her age.

It has rarely, if ever, fallen to the lot of the writer to meet with such an array of virtues in one so young. She was endowed with an intellect of singular clearness and quickness; and the diligence with which she sought after knowledge, developed, prematurely the disease, to which she fell a victim. She was possessed of many virtues; she was good, amiable, kind, discreet, affectionate and obedient, and with such lovely traits of character, could not fail to secure a place in the hearts of all, with whom she was intimately connected. She was ever the beloved of her teachers and her associates, and the hold which her many remarkable virtues took upon the love of her parents, rendered the early separation insupportably afflictive. Her goodness, in the language of her father, rendered the loss more difficult to be borne. But the faith of the Gospel throws a divine light into the gloom, and bids her friends "sorrow not as those which have no hope." Made in infant baptism "a member of Christ, a child of God and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven," a growing conformity to the divine will and image prepared her for a tranquil death, and furnishes to her friends the assurance of a resurrection to eternal life. Christian faith and hope sustained her in her sickness and death, and there can be no reasonable doubt of her acceptance in "The Beloved." R.

"The good die first, and they whose hearts
Are dry as summer's dust, burn in their sockets."

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,
OFFICE ABOVE THE
LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.
Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

A RARE CHANCE!
FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,
At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his
Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

New York Importers and Jobbers,
FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
58 LIBERTY STREET,
Between Broadway and Nassau Street,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.
Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.
Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers,
Puffings and Cap Trimmings.
Dress Trimmings, large assortment.
Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.
Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.
Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.
Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.
English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25.
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION
In Halifax County,
FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

FOR 1851.

H. L. HARDING, & CO.

HAVE received within the last week upwards of **$7000 Worth of Superior**

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

New and Beautiful Series of Juvenile Books.

THE GOOD CHILD'S LIBRARY. Illustrated with Oil Colored Illuminations. The object of the "Good Child's Library," is to encourage a taste for Scripture reading, by presenting some of the most interesting portions of the New Testament narrative, in the attractive form of verse. While the children read these verses, they will not only become acquainted with the principal events in the lives of our Blessed Saviour and His Apostles—their travels, their sufferings and their death—but they will see that the Bible is a readable book, and a book that may be read every day, without any fear of becoming the unhappy being that some persons suppose; and besides this, the tone which is given to the affections, the minds, and the morals of children by such reading, is of almost infinite value.

In order to combine things pleasing and things useful, to the greatest possible extent, the publishers have gotten up at a great expense, especially for this work, some of the most beautiful Scripture designs that have ever been published. These Pictures are printed in Oil Colors—an expensive, but a finished and highly artistical process, of which the publishers are the originators in this country. Each history is illustrated handsomely with them.

There are in all twelve books; each book being completet in itself, and containing a full history.

The "Good child's Library" is composed of the following books:—

Scenes in the Life of the Saviour; Scenes in the Life of St. Peter; Scenes in the Life of St. John; Scenes in the Life of St. Paul; Scenes in the Lives of St. Matthew, St. Jude, and St. Simon; Scenes in the Lives St. Stephen, Timothy, St. Mark, and St. Luke; Scenes in the Lives of St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas; Scenes in the Lives of St. Andrew, St. James, and St. James the Less.; The Sermon on th t The Parables of the Saviour; The Miracles S viour; Texts for Children.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh July 8, 1851. 72—

Nathalie—A Tale.

By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Woman in France," &c., 12 mo. pp. 220.

VERY few works of fiction, of the present day, indicate so much talent and power in the writer as Nathalie. It attempts to solve some of the deepest lessons of human life. The interest of the tale is not only well sustained but rises as the narrative advances to the very last. There are many passages of great beauty and elegance, and practical good sense abounds in every page. The scene is laid in the French province of Normandie and the characters are French, which is a pleasing change from the general cast of works of fiction. The principal personages are a single gentleman advancing in years, of a strong mind and powerful passions; and a beautiful, exquisitely sensitive and lovely maiden of Provence, who possesses all the glow of life and fiery passions of the sunny South. The conflict of reason and passion, of pride and love, is portrayed in these pages with a skill seldom equalled. The filling up of this outline is done with rare tact; the contrast of the varied characters heightens the interest connected with each, and adds greatly to the general attractiveness of the work.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1851. 61—

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.

Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land, negroes &c. levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas ann Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday in May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Bertie Co.

IN EQUITY.

Spring Term, 1851.

Sam'l Williams and wife and others, *vs.* John P. Harrell and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William J. Britton, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard six weeks, for him to appear at the Court House in Windsor on the third Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the bill of the complainants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and set to hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, L. S. Webb, Clerk and Master of said Court at office the third Monday of March, 1851.

L. S. WEBB, C. M. E.

July 12, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 62—6w.

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

GENERAL RULE.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. Hats and Shoes, Crockery,

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

EXCELSIOR.

PYFER & CO.

Those Truly Fortunate and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

(Whose single purpose for years has been to dispense the radiant smiles of the "Fickle Goddess," to their Correspondents,) has also rendered entirely unnecessary any pretext for self-laudation, for their

CUP OF GLORY IS FULL.

Every section of the Union will bear witness to the Glorious and almost Magic Luck of this fortunate house. Correspondents all over the country have realized Splendid Fortunes from small outlays at

PYFER & CO'S

GREAT PRIZE AGENCY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!

WONDERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

167,483 Dollars!

Paid in Prize Money during the month of June, by the far-famed PYFER & CO., to the patrons of their truly Lucky House.

Every body should try their luck!

One Order to this great Prize firm may secure a fortune.

Prize payments at PYFER & CO'S made in Gold at sight.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Please bear in mind that Lotteries advertised by PYFER & CO. are legalized by the New Constitutio of Maryland.

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
3	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	45 00
7 5 of	12,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
11	13,500	78 Nos 15 drawn	4	12 00
12	51,322	75 Nos 12 drawn	15	50 00
14	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
17	26,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	6	22 00
18	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
21	25,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
23	30,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
24	18,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	5	16 00
25	17,500	78 Nos 12 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,000	78 Nos 20 drawn	20	100 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos 11 drawn	8	30 00
29	17,500	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
30	33,000	75 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
31	18,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1851. 67—

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marrioitt, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the *TRAVELLING PUBLIC* that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

HAVE just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk,
Superior White Silk, do. do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Cloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts.
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with pat ent Tops, &c. &q. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Willies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution.

Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as *permanent;* and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and $15, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board convenient to the Academy may be obtained at $6 per month.

For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at Forestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees.

May 29, 1851. 60—tmJuly.

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Notice to Contractors.

THE time for receiving proposals for building a Jail in the town of Warrenton, is lengthened to the 12th of July next, until which time and on that day, sealed proposals will be received to build a Jail in accordance with the plan left at the store of Messrs. John White, & Co. in Warrenton.

ON THE SAME DAY

(Saturday, the 12th of July,) will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, that part of the public square lying between Main and Back Street, and between the lot lately purchased by T. A. Montgomery, Esq., and the Cross street running by James L. Owen's lot.

F. A. THORNTON,
WM. A. BURWELL,
R. C. PRITCHARD,
O. D. FITTS,
G. D. BASKERVILLE.
Commissioners.

Warrenton, N. C. May 29, 1851. 51—td.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of July next at the Town of Dobson, in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the table land between Fisher's and Mitchel's River, containing in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air, and a handsome situation in the middle of a fine Agricultural and Stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB L. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER, } *Com'rs.*

June 11. 63—td.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

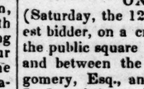
Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS.

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo., $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoer of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anptis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Arzenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phet neas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fall Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

Gray Bynum and wife Elizabeth.

VS.

John T. Petty, Winship S. Petty, William Petty, Robert Petty, Thomas F. Petty, John Brantly and wife Nancy, and Marion Brooks and wife Mary George.

IT having been made to appear before me that John T. Petty, Winship Petty and John Brantly and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to Act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3rd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D. 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 870—6w.

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Warrenton, N. C.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being erected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be received and charged only for the time they may continue members of the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation ocmbined with the advantages of the School commend it to the public.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board,	$ 50,00
English Tuition,	12,50
French,	10,00
Music on the Harp and use of Instrument,	35,00
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	23,00
Music an Guitar and use of Instrument,	20,00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15,00
Washing and Fuel,	6,00

No extra charges whatever will be made. Books, Stationery, &c. will be furnished at the lowest retail prices. Circulars will be addressed to those who may desire it. DANIEL TURNER, *Pr.*

Warrenton, May 1, 1851. 53—120J.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Faleigh, May 9, 1851. 58—

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Fredericksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

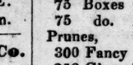
Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July



Now Landing, the followfwing articles selected with great care in view or the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs
75 do. Lemons,	200 Drums, whole
Prunes,	150 do. Half,
300 Fancy Boxes,	75 do. Qr.
250 Glass Jars,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Denie,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 500 " Irica,
300 Qr. "	Do. 800 " Shelled,
50 Layer,	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	500 " Sicily,
500 Filberts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,
Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

D. & ROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 } in adv'ce.
For others, $100 }

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels.

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